

West Bank Palestinian Who Appealed Expulsion Agrees to 3-Year Exile

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A Palestinian whose court appeal of an expulsion order threw into doubt Israel's renewed policy of deporting suspected Arab subversives has agreed to a three-year voluntary exile in exchange for the cancellation of his deportation order, officials said Monday.

Halil Abu Ziad signed an agreement stipulating that he can return to the West Bank in three years if he has not engaged in hostile acts against Israel.

In return, the deportation order of Aug. 7 issued by the army command was provisionally canceled.

Mr. Abu Ziad was identified by Israeli security officials as commander of a West Bank unit of al-Fatah, the mainstream faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

His case was scheduled to be heard Wednesday by the Israeli Supreme Court.

Palestinian lawyers had hoped Mr. Abu Ziad's appeal could establish a precedent that would hinder a government policy of deporting suspected Arab subversives.

A military review board on Aug. 11 urged that the army's central command reconsider its decision to deport him, saying that while he could be linked to Fatah, there was no evidence that he engaged in specific terrorist actions.

Although the review board's recommendation was rejected by the central command and Mr. Abu Ziad was held under "administrative detention" without charges, senior army officers said they were dismayed because the review board's findings could be presented

as evidence in a Supreme Court hearing.

In rejecting the board's recommendation, the army command said that Mr. Abu Ziad "may not have been engaged in specific terrorist acts," but could have provided the inspiration and guidance for such acts.

Mr. Abu Ziad's lawyer, Amnon Zichroni, said Monday that his client had agreed to voluntary exile for three years because he was fearful that even if he won his appeal in the Supreme Court, the army could keep him in prison under administrative detention without formal charges.

"He spent 10 years in prison, and his wife is pregnant," Mr. Zichroni said. Mr. Abu Ziad was convicted in 1970 of engaging in terrorist activities.

More Palestinians Arrested
Israeli forces have arrested dozens of Palestinians on the West Bank and questioned several thousand others following the shooting of two Israelis, one fatally on Saturday, Agence France-Presse reported from Tel Aviv.

Moon-Owned N.Y. Paper Suspends Publication

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York City Tribune, a daily newspaper founded by Sun Myung Moon, the leader of the Unification Church, has announced it is suspending publication as of Monday but plans to launch an expanded version of the paper next year.

The newspaper was founded by News World Communications Inc. in 1983.

U.S. Girl Who Wrote to Andropov Dies in Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AUBURN, Maine — Samantha Smith, the American schoolgirl who wrote to Yuri V. Andropov two years ago about her fear of nuclear war and then visited the Soviet Union as his guest, died in a plane crash Sunday night.

Jeff Gongoll, the Auburn airport manager, said that the twin-engine Beechcraft plane carrying six passengers and two crew members crashed in a wooded area just short of the runway, killing all those aboard. The Bar Harbor Airlines plane was on a flight from Boston and the pilot had reported no problems, Mr. Gongoll said.

There was no immediate indication of what caused the crash.

The state medical examiner, Dr. Henry Ryan, said that Samantha, 13, and her father, Arthur Smith, were among the passengers.

The other bodies were still unidentified. Jane Smith said her husband and daughter were flying in from Boston after a two-week stay in England, where Samantha had been filming a part in a television comedy that was to start on U.S. television next month.

After Samantha wrote to Andropov, then the Soviet leader, about her fear of nuclear war, he invited her to visit the Soviet Union in July 1983.

The Maine girl, then 11, became a celebrity and after the trip made many appearances on television talk shows.

The Soviet Union paid for the trip for Samantha and her parents, but she never met Andropov, who died seven months later.

Andropov's letter inviting her to the Soviet Union assured her that the Soviet Union was doing everything possible to avoid a nuclear war, Samantha said.

She said of the Soviet leader, "From his letter, to me he's just like a grandfather or an uncle."

Upon arrival in Moscow, she told a group of Soviet children: "The Americans are not going to start a war, either. So why are we still making all these bombs and pointing them at each other?"

During her visit, she participated in many activities with Russian children. She went to carnivals, the circus, the Bolshoi Ballet, beaches and classes.

In Moscow, the Tass news agency reported her death Monday, saying that "the name of Samantha Smith is well known in the U.S.S.R. and around the world."

It added that during her visit to the Soviet Union, "she saw for herself the sincere desire of the Soviet people to live in peace and to prevent nuclear war." (UPI, Reuters, AP)

Polish Debts to Austria Rescheduled Bonn Asks For a Talk With Spy

Reuters

WARSAW — Austria has signed an agreement rescheduling Poland's debts and promising it new loans, the Polish news agency PAP said Monday.

It is the first Western country to do so since martial law was imposed in Poland in December 1981.

Western diplomats are uncertain whether the West will lend Poland the \$800 million it wants this year.

Austria, in the accord signed last week in Vienna, rescheduled payments due from 1982 to 1984 and pledged \$40 million in state-guaranteed credits to fund Polish imports from Austria.

Poland has a debt of about \$27 billion, the legacy of heavy borrowing in the 1970s.

The Paris Club of non-Communist creditor nations signed an agreement last month rescheduling \$12 billion. This paved the way for bilateral talks on repayment terms and new loans.

Western diplomats expect other countries to decide whether to en-

ulate Austria after the end of this month, when Poland is due to repay \$400 million owed from 1981.

West Germany, Poland's largest Western trading partner, has indicated that it may extend credits of about 100 million Deutsche marks (\$36 million), diplomatic sources said.

Billions of dollars due to be paid this year need rescheduling, and the Paris Club will tackle this next month, according to the sources.

Polish exports to the West in the first six months of last year were a mere 0.5 percent higher than in the first half of last year, and last month's trade surplus was only \$500,000.

Underground Strength

A fugitive leader of Poland's outlawed Solidarity trade union movement estimated that the underground still has 50,000 to 70,000 full-time activists. The man, Zbigniew Bujak, spoke in an interview published Monday, The Associated Press reported from New York.

Mr. Bujak, 30, also said in the interview, with Newsweek magazine: "Those who work with us from time to time number about 200,000 to 250,000."

He said he expected the fight for union and individual rights would be a long one, and that he might end up in prison. "I am ready for a long struggle," he said. "I expect it to last 10 to 15 years. Something will certainly move. I am convinced I am going to see it."

Newsweek said that Mr. Bujak has managed to elude the police since 1981.

Record Dutch Heroin Seizure

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — Police seized nearly 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of heroin in coordinated raids here, the largest drug haul in Dutch history, a police spokesman disclosed Monday. Nine Chinese nationals were arrested.

(Continued from Page 1)

headquarters and three others work for the Social Democratic Party.

But Mr. Ost said he knew of no such suspect in Mr. Kohl's office, and a Social Democratic spokesman said only that the party was conducting a "routine security check" of its employees.

Politicians and press commentators have stepped up demands for resignations in the affair.

There have been indications that the first resignation might come from the country's intelligence chief, Heribert Hellenbroich.

Those indications were strengthened Monday when Mr. Kohl's coalition partners, the Liberal Free Democrats, accused him of making "unpardonable errors."

Mr. Hellenbroich, 48, took over the secret service last month. Before that, he was chief of counterintelligence, and thus was responsible for Mr. Tiedge. He has confirmed that he knew Mr. Tiedge suffered from alcoholism and bouts of depression and was heavily in debt.

Mr. Zimmermann did not defend Mr. Hellenbroich in television interviews Sunday and complained that Mr. Hellenbroich had never informed his ministry about Mr. Tiedge's problems.

West German investigators said Monday that they were continuing the investigation of Miss Höke, who security sources said worked in the foreign affairs and defense section of President Richard von Weizsäcker's office.

Miss Höke was the third woman secretary exposed as a suspected spy this month. The two others disappeared, as did an army messenger under suspicion as a spy. (Reuters, UPI, NYT)

Paris Report Clears Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

an elaborate French intelligence operation against Greenpeace, in which France dispatched at least two teams of agents to New Zealand to spy on the group.

One team — two agents, pretending to be a married couple — went to Auckland to investigate Greenpeace plans to send a flotilla to French Polynesia in an effort to stir up local separatist emotions and attract unfavorable publicity about French nuclear tests. The agents, who were arrested in New Zealand, have been named as Major Alain Mafart, 35, and Captain Dominique Prieur, 36. They had gone under the assumed names of Alain Turange and Sophie Turange.

A second team — three men, those who surrendered Monday — sailed from New Caledonia to New Zealand in a chartered yacht, the Ouvea, on a double mission.

They were to scout the Pacific areas where Greenpeace ships operate and lay the groundwork for joining the Greenpeace flotilla on any future anti-French expedition or, if possible, to be asked to skipper a Greenpeace ship.

The Ouvea left New Zealand on July 3, two days after the arrival of the Rainbow Warrior and the day before it was sunk. When the yacht called at Norfolk Island, on Australian territory, the crew were questioned by Australian and New Zealand police on July 16, then allowed to proceed.

But DGSE headquarters then ordered the team to abandon their yacht and escape, the report said.

The authorities in New Zealand are seeking another Frenchwoman who was working as an informer inside Greenpeace and was ordered out of New Zealand by her French superiors in May.

The woman, Christine-Huguette Cabon, 34, is said by the French press to work for the DGSE.

The report said that the "most troubling aspect" of the case is that there are no other plausible culprits. The operation might have been carried out by political extremists or the agents of some other country who wanted to harm Greenpeace and discredit France, Mr. Tricot said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Shuttle Ready for 3d Launching Try

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The space shuttle Discovery was declared ready Monday for its third launching attempt in four days, but officials worried that poor weather in the area might frustrate them once again.

"We're watching a new area of disturbed weather off the northeast coast of Cuba, east of the Bahamas," a spokesman of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said. The forecast also called for thunderstorms in the vicinity of the launching pad and visibility that was barely in the acceptable range.

The odds that Tuesday's attempt might succeed were bettered, however, by a 34-minute "window" — the period in which the shuttle can be launched and still meet its flight objective of deploying three satellites and reviving a fourth. The first opportunity will be at 6:55 A.M. If there are thunderstorms, officials can wait until 7:49.

Soviet Operation in Angola Is Alleged

PARIS (AP) — Soviet soldiers have joined with Angolan government forces in an offensive against insurgents, the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola said Monday in Paris.

Paulo Gato, a spokesman in France for the guerrilla group, said that a Soviet infantry battalion was actively involved in the operation aimed at sheltering Luanda from rebel action in anticipation of a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement there in September.

Mr. Gato said that the Angolan government was anxious "to prove it is in control of the situation and to thus realize a good propaganda effort." He said that the offensive had resulted in fierce combat in east-central Angola about 525 miles (850 kilometers) from Luanda, notably at Locusse, south of Luena.



A Shiite Moslem militiaman wearing a "Peace" T-shirt sights his Soviet-made grenade launcher across the Green Line that divides Beirut during a hull in fighting on Monday.

Lebanon Militia Chiefs Meet Syrians

BEIRUT (UPI) — Lebanese Moslem militia chiefs and Syrian officials met Monday in Damascus to discuss a Christian refusal to accept Syrian observers as part of a cease-fire in Lebanon. Reports circulated about a French proposal for a new Western observer force in Beirut, but there were no details.

The Damascus talks involved Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Amal militia; Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, and Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam, militia sources said. Beirut radio said that a Lebanese Christian envoy might head for Syria on Tuesday.

Last weekend, Mr. Berri threatened open war if Syrian observers were not allowed deep in Christian territory to watch heavy guns. Christian leaders said that Syrian observers should stay on the front lines. Mr. Berri's militia was reported by the Christian radio Monday to be moving reinforcements and heavy guns to positions overlooking Christian areas. But the front lines were reported quiet Monday at the start of a two-day Moslem feast.

Vietnam Approves Cambodia Talks

JAKARTA (AP) — Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, said Monday he had agreed to meet with officials from six southeast Asian nations to discuss the occupation of Cambodia and the guerrilla war against the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

The statement by Mr. Thach, who departed for Moscow after a five-day visit to Indonesia, appeared to soften slightly Vietnam's policy against international meetings on the 160,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

"We have a compromise in mind," said Mr. Thach's Indonesian counterpart, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. Mr. Thach agreed that Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and regional peace are closely tied, but said that the world "must see both sides" of the dispute.

New Problems in Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

work force. She has her own life to lead."

The country's crippling housing shortage adds to the pressures on urban families, where the young married couples may have to wait months or years for an apartment where they can live together apart from their parents.

Their cramped quarters, once they get them, contribute to the small families they choose to raise and to the pressures of home life that drive them apart. And they can make divorce doubly painful when an estranged couple is forced to remain together, in some cases for months or years, until they can find separate apartments.

All these pressures contribute to a birthrate that lags well below the needs of the work force.

An optimum birth rate would be 1,200 or more children for each 1,000 people, Mr. Peredentsev said. The rural birth rate approaches this, but the urban rate is 880 per 1,000 and in the big cities, it has fallen below 700 per 1,000.

Just 30 years ago, two-thirds of the Soviet population was rural. The proportion has shifted and now more than two-thirds live in cities. The result is a new and unusual freedom in life, with people

cut loose from the ties of family and village and seeking personal satisfaction and advancement in a new atmosphere. Fully one-fifth of the Soviet labor force changes jobs each year, statistics show.

The number of people migrating to cities each year, Mr. Peredentsev said, is 3 million to 4 million, with 1.5 million to 2 million moving in the other direction. That means a net shift of 1.5 million to 2 million people to the cities each year.

A major problem, he said, is that the shift from rural areas is not taking place where it is needed. In European Russia, where a stable rural work force is needed and where cities are filling their own manpower needs by normal growth, about 25 people per 1,000 leave for the cities each year.

In Soviet Central Asia, however, the population growth rate is much higher, producing workers that are needed in the industrially developing areas of the nation. Yet in Central Asia, only four people per 1,000 leave their rural homes each year.

Partly at Mr. Peredentsev's initiative, Soviet high schools have started a course called "The Ethics and Psychology of Family Life," which he said would take over some of the educational role of parents, a parental function that has suffered.

But what is ultimately needed, he said, is for the sociological process caused by the nation's rural shift to play itself out and for people to develop new social rules that fit the small, pressurized family, in which each person shares the burden of both work and homemaking.

German quality in banking: WestLB.

WestLB is one of the major banks in Germany, where dedication to quality is almost proverbial. We offer measure-to-measure loans, bonds and services.

This amply illustrates our ability to provide individual solutions tailored to specific needs. Of course, sophisticated services depend on

tangible assets: The vast resources of international banking. Plus an imaginative and innovative approach to financing.

That, in a nutshell, is WestLB's simple yet universal business concept. You can bank on it wherever you do business.

WestLB

The Westdeutsche Landesbank.

Head Office Düsseldorf

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE
For Work, Academic, Life Experiences.
Send detailed resume for free evaluation.
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

DEATH NOTICE
The death has been announced of
Mr. Adolphe Desnoes De Legeat
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
of Petrofina
The funeral mass will take place on
Thursday, August 29th, 1983 at 11 a.m.
in the church of Saint Jacques sur
Coudenberg, Place Royale, Brussels.
No flowers by request.

As U.S. Studies Cutbacks in Amtrak Rail System, Ridership Is Reaching New Peaks

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

MERIDIAN, Mississippi — Like many long-distance trains this summer, Amtrak's southbound Crescent has few empty seats when it stops each day in this steamy east Mississippi town.

On most days, the Crescent, which curls across the Deep South on its daily route between New York City and New Orleans, and seven other long-distance trains have been running at or near capacity with vacationers and their families.

In fact, throughout the Amtrak

system, ridership and revenues have risen at the same time Congress has been studying possible cutbacks of as much as 15 percent in the rail passenger system's annual operating subsidy.

U.S. rail passenger services have long been in decline because of difficulty in competing with airlines.

"We have more people wanting to ride the train this summer than we sometimes have seats," said Lamonte Cook, the ticket agent here, who says he is now handling as many as 100 passengers a day out of the tiny rail station in Meridian, one of four towns in Mississippi

that still have daily passenger service.

Ridership on Amtrak's overnight trains generally peaks in the summer months, but in July it was up an estimated 7 percent over a year ago, and advance bookings since June have been running 15 percent to 20 percent ahead of a year ago.

Amtrak officials say the increase in ridership is probably a result, among other things, of discount fares and the debate in Congress over the future of the nation's passenger rail system, formally known as the National Railroad Passenger Corp.

Business has been so good this

summer that, according to preliminary estimates, Amtrak's passenger-related revenues topped out at \$61.8 million in July, the highest total for any July since the company was created in 1971, said Susan Martin, an Amtrak spokesman.

Amtrak is projecting that it will carry about 20.7 million passengers this year, an increase of 4.5 percent over last year. The short-haul trains in the densely populated Northeast Corridor account for slightly more than half of the railroad's annual ridership, and about half the passenger-related revenues, which last year were about \$758 million.

Richard Popwell, a conductor on

the Crescent, says the trains are as full this summer as he has ever seen them.

"I'm not sure why it's so crowded," he said, "but I think a lot of people are maybe coming out because they've heard Amtrak is going out of business, and this will be their last chance to ride a train."

The increase in riders on the system's long-distance trains comes as Congress prepares to resume debate next month over how much to cut the government's annual subsidy to the passenger rail system, which nationwide runs about 240 trains a day over 24,000 route miles (38,780 kilometers).

The Reagan administration had proposed elimination of Amtrak's operating subsidy, which is currently \$684 million.

The subsidy makes up about 42 percent of the railroad's annual operating budget of about \$1.5 billion, with the remainder coming from passenger fares.

Congress balked at the administration's proposal. Instead, in the budget resolution adopted earlier this year, Congress recommended a 15-percent cut in the subsidy. More recently, the House of Representatives has been discussing a 10-percent cut.

Passengers riding the trains this

summer say that low fares were a big factor in attracting them to the train.

Amtrak's All Aboard America fare, for example, allows round-trip travel anywhere within the eastern United States for \$150 for adults and \$75 for children.

That fare, which carries some restrictions, is \$25 less than it was last year. Identical fares, which are a substantial discount from regular Amtrak prices, apply in other regions of the country.

That meant that Ron Stryon and

his wife, LuAnn, of New Orleans, had to pay just \$450 to take their two children to New York and back, to visit relatives, recently. "It's a lot faster than a car, and cheaper by far than the airplane," said Mr. Stryon.

Others aboard the train said they took the train simply because they preferred it. "We've decided to deal with the problems of the 20th century by retreating to the 19th century," said Derek Van Loan, who, along with his wife, Mac Margaret, was traveling the country by rail this summer.

In New Role, Meese Makes Right's 'Social Agenda' His Own

By Howard Kurtz
and Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In his first six months as U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d has generated almost as much controversy as during the yearlong debate over his fitness for the job.

Mr. Meese, 54, is far more outspoken than his low-key predecessor, William French Smith, and appears more determined to press the conservative "social agenda" on issues like prayer in public schools and abortion.

His chief spokesman, Terry H. Eastland, calls Mr. Meese "the most outspoken attorney general in 40 years." Mr. Meese's detractors call him one of the most political and ideological men to head the Justice Department.

"We have had political attorneys general before," said Ralph G. Nease, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. "I am not sure we've had an attorney general like this one, who seems to display so little respect for the law. He is much more aggressive, much more confrontational, in pursuit of the radical right's agenda."

Mr. Meese disputed the notion that he has politicized the job.

"My first six months in office would tend to mark me as a more legally oriented attorney general," he said in an interview. He said he has been "devoted to legal issues rather than political issues, and I've specifically avoided doing anything that would give the impression of political involvement."

Many Americans recall Mr. Meese as a nominee under fire, the subject of an independent counsel's probe of such issues as his failure to disclose a \$15,000 interest-free loan from a friend who later received a government job. The inquiry last year found no evidence that Mr. Meese had violated any laws, and



Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has brought a two-fisted style to the Justice Department.

after the investigation he fought successfully for Senate confirmation.

A former prosecutor in Alameda County, California, Mr. Meese has given top priority to combating narcotics, terrorism, organized crime and white-collar crime. On criminal justice issues, where he feels most at home, Mr. Meese has stirred considerable debate.

On Sunday, he described as "infamous" and "wrong" the 1966 Supreme Court decision creating the Miranda rule, which greatly ex-

panded the rights of criminal suspects in police custody.

He has been criticized widely for allowing E.F. Hutton & Co. to plead guilty to 2,000 felony counts in a huge check-kiting scheme without seeking charges against any of its officials.

Mr. Meese's influence extends well beyond the Justice Department. He reviews most domestic issues as head of the cabinet's Domestic Policy Council and attends meetings of the National Security Council.

He was Ronald Reagan's chief of staff in the early 1970s when Mr. Reagan was governor of California, and came to the White House with Mr. Reagan in 1981 with the title of counselor to the president.

As attorney general, he remains close to Mr. Reagan. When Mr. Meese speaks out on abortion, religion or affirmative action against discrimination, few doubt that he is expressing Mr. Reagan's views.

Conservative activists say that they have found a more receptive

audience at the Justice Department since Mr. Meese took over Feb. 25. "We think of Meese as more take-charge on our issues," said Jon Pascale of the Free Congress Foundation. "We worked hard for his nomination. He's done a real good job so far."

Despite his combative image, in person Mr. Meese seems genial and easygoing. He appears more comfortable in the job than did Mr. Smith, a reserved corporate lawyer.

At the same time, Mr. Meese appears willing to take on a political fight. He continued to push the nomination of William Bradford Reynolds to be associate attorney general long after it appeared doomed, and opened old wounds by calling the nation's civil rights groups, who opposed Mr. Reynolds, a "very pernicious lobby." The Senate Judiciary Committee rejected the nomination in June.

Perhaps no single action better typifies Mr. Meese's two-fisted style than the Justice Department's recent friend-of-the-court brief urging the Supreme Court to overturn its 1973 decision legalizing abortion.

Mr. Smith had stopped short of asking the justices to reverse their 7-to-2 ruling in Roe vs. Wade, asking instead that the states be given greater leeway to regulate abortion. But the new brief calls the 1973 decision "inherently unworkable" and "so far flawed that this court should overrule it."

Mr. Meese ruffled more legal feathers last month when he ripped into a series of Supreme Court rulings on voluntary school prayer, aid to parochial schools and states' rights.

Accusing the justices of "a bewildering Catch-22 logic" and "a mistaken understanding of constitutional theory," he said that the Founding Fathers would have found the court's views on religion "bizarre."

Mr. Meese also has challenged the "doctrine of incorporation," under which the courts have held for the last 60 years that most provisions of the Bill of Rights apply to the states. Mr. Meese said the doctrine, which has provided the basis for much modern litigation involving civil liberties, privacy and religion, rests on "an intellectually shaky foundation."

Such rhetorical assaults underscore the importance that Mr. Meese places on the courts as a vehicle for conservative reform. By 1988, Mr. Reagan will have selected more than half the nation's federal judges, and Mr. Meese is serving as chief architect of Mr. Reagan's effort to reshape the judiciary.

But Mr. Meese maintained that "we don't have any issue-by-issue ideological test" for judicial candidates. He said he is looking for people with a philosophy of judicial restraint.

U.S. Agrees to Pay Crash Victims' Families

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has agreed to pay millions of dollars to relatives of the 145 passengers killed in the crash of a Pan American World Airways jetliner outside New Orleans in 1982, according to officials of the Federal Aviation Administration.

The crash was attributed to violent wind shifts that caused the plane to dive suddenly. Relatives of the victims said the FAA failed to alert the Pan American pilot sufficiently about possible wind shear and was partly at fault.

Frederick H. Farrar, an FAA spokesman, said Sunday that the government had agreed with Pan American's insurance carriers to split the payments to the survivors, with the government and the airline each paying half.

"It was cheaper for the FAA to pay half the damages than to contest it," Mr. Farrar said. "We did not believe then and do not believe

now that we were at fault. Our traffic controllers gave sufficient warning that wind shear could be expected."

Experts investigating the crash of a Delta Air Lines jet in Dallas on Aug. 2 have also focused on wind shear as a possible cause.

Officials of the FAA and Michael J. Pangia, a lawyer whose firm represented two plaintiffs in the 1982 case, said the FAA had paid damages in other cases where the agency seemed likely to be judged partly culpable for an accident, so the latest settlement would have no special impact as a precedent on claims arising from the Delta crash.

James S. Dillman, an FAA attorney, called international law "a very important element in our thinking." He noted that the Warsaw Convention limited the liability of airlines to \$75,000 per passenger on international flights.

Thus there was "a substantial chance," he said, that relatives of

the approximately 40 travelers on the flight who held tickets for destinations abroad would win large judgments in the courts and that the government, however small its culpability, might be left to pay the bulk of the damages.

Mr. Dillman said most of the New Orleans claims had been settled, although in some cases relatives were still seeking higher amounts in the courts. He estimated the government's total payout as in the millions of dollars but not the tens of millions.

Problems Delay 5 Flights

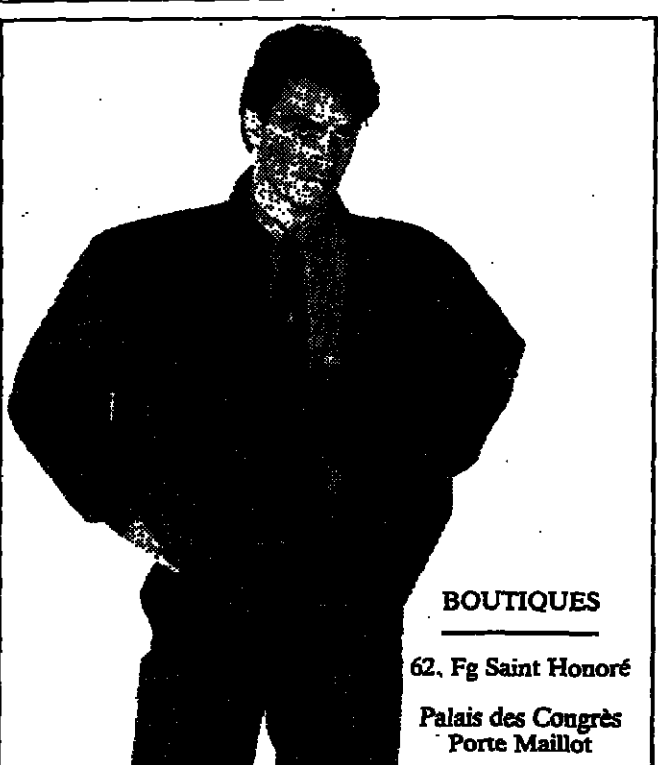
Five airline flights, four in the United States, were disrupted Sunday by apparent engine problems. The Associated Press reported from New York.

United Air Lines said a Boeing 737 flight was delayed after taxiing on the runway in Cleveland because a valve stuck in one of the jet's two engines.

A Boeing 737 crashed on takeoff Thursday in Manchester, killing 34 people, when an engine exploded.

In London, a British Airways Boeing 737 made an emergency landing after a cockpit light indicated one of its two engines was overheating.

Three other commercial flights in the United States, involving a People Express Boeing 737 in New Jersey, an Eastern Airlines A-300 Airbus in Texas, and a Northwest Airlines 747 in Washington, also were disrupted Sunday due to apparent engine problems.



BOUTIQUES

62, Fg Saint Honoré

Palais des Congrès
Porte Maillot

Louis Féraud

MONSIEUR

Learn why astute investors will be in U.S. shares this year and why you should be too.

Merrill Lynch believes that now is the time to buy U.S. shares. Why? Because interest rates are down and likely to head lower, and many stocks are undervalued...indications that the period ahead holds potential for substantial appreciation.

The top-rated Merrill Lynch research team has published *Getting in on the Opportunities in Equities*, outlining why participation in the U.S. market now could be profitable for you. Plus there's an overview of the market prospects in the near and long term.

But no matter how good the market's future looks, selecting the right stocks is critical. So, to help you make the right choices, our report outlines which industries we currently favor.

Send for your free copy today. Read it. Then talk to a Merrill Lynch Account Executive who can update you on the latest day-to-day market fluctuations. You'll learn how to get into the U.S. market now so you can reach your investment goals.

To receive your free copy of *Getting in on the Opportunities in Equities*, mail the coupon or call Monday through Friday, 9:00 am to 5:00 pm. Call Hong Kong, 5-251257 or call the Merrill Lynch office nearest you.

And discover for yourself why we believe the smart money will be going into U.S. shares this year.

Mail to: Merrill Lynch International
Attn: R. Ferrell, Gloucester Tower,
37th Floor,
The Landmark, Central, Hong Kong

☐ Please send my free copy of *Getting in on the Opportunities in Equities*.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Country _____

Postal Code _____

Home Phone _____

Business Phone _____

Merrill Lynch customers, please indicate name and office address of your Account Executive:



Merrill Lynch

Marriott Hotels in the Middle East

AMMAN · CAIRO · JEDDAH · KUWAIT · RIYADH

Marriott
HOTELS • RESORTS

For reservations: Amsterdam ☎ (20) 43 51 12 · Frankfurt ☎ (069) 28 74 92 · London ☎ (01) 439 0281 · Milan ☎ (2) 345 2009 · Munich ☎ (89) 18 20 93 · Paris ☎ (06) 079 11 37 · Zurich ☎ (01) 302 0979 · Utell International or your Travel Agent.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The South Africa Debate

Something ritual, reflexive and off the point has seized the debate in America about South Africa. People seem more interested in demolishing each other's arguments and in justifying their own prior political biases than in trying to understand what is going on in South Africa and what the U.S. position should be. Every cliché in the book has been trotted out. Empty theorizing runs riot. It is lots of fun. But it is useless. America needs a clear, direct, broadly agreed upon, bipartisan policy toward South Africa, its government and its turmoil. It is a measure of the self-absorption and confusion reigning at the moment that even this self-evident proposition is held in doubt.

There is nothing America can do, so it should do nothing — this is an only slightly exaggerated form of an argument one increasingly reads and hears. It is made most often by conservatives, and it rests almost entirely on reasoning that conservatives themselves deride when it is hurled at them from the other side in arguments over how America should react to various Soviet outages. Left and right are still at it, only they have had a kind of cultural exchange of their own: Each side has stolen the other's arguments. Nobody seems ashamed.

These arguments — overstated, extreme — do not stand up much better in the South African context than they do in the East-West matters. They have the same unmistakable aspect of debating points that may or may not have anything to do with reality. Thus we find conservatism arguing about President Botha (as liberalism is wont to do about whoever is Soviet party secretary that year) that, though his acts may look like a considerable breakthrough toward decency and reform, and that to push him in any respect is to endanger him with the "hard-liners" in his own camp and to show, as said hard-liners have always argued, that reasonableness doesn't pay.

A variation, which conservatives have hooted down when it was made by their liberal opponents in relation to taking tough action against places from North Vietnam to Nicaragua, is that tough action will only unify the country around its presiding villain and thus work in the opposite way from that intended. Besides, say a few of these folks whose instinct for interventionism is generally strong (and sound), it is surely none of our business how they organize their affairs in South Africa. Finally there comes what the right, in another context, denounces as "moral equivalence," that insistence on seeing both sides at fault no matter how lowering the crime of one may be in relation to that of the other.

Hold the mirror up to this and you will see how those who can provide you with any number of impassioned arguments as to why the United States should follow a policy of "constructive engagement" toward the Soviet Union, no matter what it does, and who are often indifferent to or doubtful about its brutalities, have reversed polemic course just as thoroughly as their antagonists have.

At about this point you will hear the nuclear holocaust argument made. Those who are forever arguing that to get tough in any respect or any degree with the Soviets over anything is to invite almost certain obliteration of the planet will protest that the Soviet case is a special one. But the apartheid pacifists have their own variation on this ultimate threat. Again and again one will hear that the risk in pushing Mr. Botha is that the world will end up with a bipolar black African anarchy on the Ugandan model. There is a little of the when-you've-seen-one-you've-seen-them-all mentality to this. But it is also true that no one can look at the political and economic condition of most of the newly liberated countries of black Africa and hope that South Africa minus apartheid will end up like them.

The point is, however, that just as it is possible (and necessary) to press the Soviets on questions of human rights and political subversion and aggression without inviting nuclear war, so it is possible (and necessary) to press the white apartheid government of South Africa to abandon its institutionalized cruelties without inviting a nightmare of anarchy.

Mr. Botha would like you to think otherwise. He and his government keep putting forward these two false alternatives: Leave us alone or risk the disintegration and impoverishment of the land. But the real alternative to what he is doing is to end a system of gratuitous cruelty and oppression visited on people for no other reason than their race. It is the continuation of that system, more than anything else, that is likely to bring on precisely the violent debacle he purports to be warding off. Conservatives who understand that abject appeasement is likely to lead to nuclear war than to avert it should have little trouble understanding that the same is true of the South African version of the holocaust.

The white South African government, famous for its habit of gunning down peaceful protesters for over a quarter of a century now, has resisted every inch of the way taking those steps that could ameliorate the system, always giving too little and too late. It is sometimes noted in distinguishing South Africa from various totalitarian and authoritarian states that certain elements of democratic openness are present there as compared with other tyrannies. This is true, but it hardly extenuates the gun-enforced mass racial repression.

Rather, it suggests that pressure may have some response. On both moral and political grounds, it seems to us, there is an obligation for the United States, on which Pretoria so greatly depends, to press it to take advantage of what remains of the opportunity to reach a just and stable solution. America does have power; it does have influence; it does have responsibility; it does have urgent cause to act while there are still parties around with whom the Botha government can deal. Isolation, abdication, the big struggle would be criminal.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Less Liberty in Liberia

Unhappy Liberia has its own version of one man, one vote. There, only one man's vote matters. He is Samuel K. Doe, a former sergeant who at age 28 ensconced himself as president in 1980 after his soldiers bayoneted a civilian predecessor. He is now a five-star general whose most conspicuous victory is over the calendar. He has added two years to his age so that, officially, he will be 35, as required by the constitution, when the people choose him for president in November.

To assure that election result, all serious opposition parties have been ruled ineligible, their leaders jailed, their newspapers silenced. The most formidable challenger is Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, candidate of the Liberal Action Party. Harvard-educated and a former minister of finance, Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf has been Citibank's representative in Nairobi. In a recent speech in Philadelphia, she faulted Liberia's lavish public spending. For this she was arrested on her return to Monrovia, accused of endangering stability. Last week, incredibly, she was put on trial for sedition.

All this cries out for more than a routine response. Americans have special historic ties to Liberia, which was established in 1822 with

American help as a haven for freed black slaves. Its use of English, its constitution and even its flag reflect this history. But the promise of liberty has never been realized. Liberians have endured poverty and corrupt misgovernment, and General Doe's erratic despotism now outdoes that of his predecessors.

Nonetheless, since his coup, U.S. foreign aid to Liberia has quadrupled to \$83 million this year, the highest per capita figure in Africa. To induce him to hold the elections that he promised, \$250,000 of this aid was earmarked to help pay the costs. General Doe denounced Washington for interfering and vowed to return the money. Wholly in character, he hasn't.

The general seemingly assumes that the Reagan administration will put up with anything so long as he makes anti-Communist noises and causes no trouble about a vital Voice of America transmitter. But failing a Citibank representative for preaching fiscal conservatism shows neither scruple nor sense. If Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf and other challengers are barred from the election, a healthy cut in Liberian aid — especially \$13 million in military aid — is one vote that America can cast.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Botha Rounds Up the Talkers

As the hollow echoes of President Botha's empty "reform" speech die away, his police are busier than ever. The latest roundup of United Democratic Front has serious implications. These are the kind of people with whom the authorities ought to be talking if the unspecified reform promises are ever to be taken seriously. What matters is that the white minority should hold unconditional negotiations

with freely chosen African representatives. If the whites enter these off promised talks with no intention of making any sacrifices of privilege, violence will gain even more appeal. White South Africans regard themselves as an unfairly unacknowledged adjunct of the West. It is the duty of the West, and its opportunity, to remind them of the lowest common denominator for membership of our club, which implies repeal of the most savage statutes to be found almost anywhere in the world.

—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR AUG. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Japan Is Set to Annex Korea

PEKING — The last act of the tragedy of Korea's passing from the ranks of the Powers is scheduled, according to the Chinese Government's advice, for next Monday (Aug. 29). The Japanese programme compels the Emperor of Korea to enact the force of requesting the Emperor of Japan to take over the country, this request having been carefully formulated by the Tokyo authorities. Japan will pension the Korean Emperor and will liberally reward the members of the notorious Il-Chin-hoi political society for aiding Japanese intrigues against their country's nationality.

1935: War Games Show Army Flaws

PINE CAMP, N.Y. — The biggest peace-time maneuvers held in the United States, staged here during the past week, revealed startling defects in the training and equipment of the regular army and the National Guard, officers admitted following a "battle" between invading and defending armies. One side was found to have only five effective tanks. There was a deplorable lack of transport, resulting in 155-millimeter guns being moved at only eight miles an hour. Officers said the refusal of Congress to abolish antiquated army posts has hampered efficient military reorganization.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor

Editor

Associate Editor

Deputy Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Deputy Publisher

Associate Publisher

Associate Publisher

Associate Publisher

Associate Publisher

Associate Publisher

Associate Publisher

Associate Publisher

Associate Publisher

Director of Operations

Director of Circulation

Director of Advertising Sales

Director of Distribution

Director of Finance

Director of Legal Affairs

Director of Public Relations

Director of Security

Director of Technology

Director of Training

Director of Quality Control

Director of Environmental Affairs

Director of Information Systems

Director of Human Resources

Director of Facilities Management

Director of Compliance

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1263. Telex: 117118 (Herald), Cable: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0244-8022.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285181. Telex 61170.

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel. 262029.

Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. 71 (069) 26753. Telex 416721.

S.A. au capital de 1.500.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 72021116. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.

U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

© 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



The Posthumous Reward for Moderation

By Dhiren Bhagat

BOMBAY — When it all started in the late 1970s, it was a case of Sikhs killing Sikhs — Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale's militant faction locked in conflict with a group it regarded as heretical. Then Sikhs killed Hindus. Then Hindus killed Sikhs. With last Tuesday's assassination of Sant Harmandir Singh Longowal, the moderate Sikh leader, by two Sikh extremists, it is Sikhs killing Sikhs once again.

But it is not back to square one. Mr. Longowal was the third leader to die in the triangular conflict, and the least charismatic. Each of the three died a violent death. Mr. Bhindranwale was killed when the Indian army stormed the Golden Temple in June last year. Indira Gandhi was assassinated by Sikh guards last October.

All three leaders died when they thought they had achieved a position of strength. Mr. Longowal's death came less than a month after he negotiated a peace accord with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Mr. Longowal's publicity people introduced him to the press as the "dictator" of Sikh agitation. Since he spoke no English, it is reasonable to suppose he was unaware of the associations of the word. He was the unlikely of dictators.

The guardian of a Sikh shrine in his home village of Longowal (hence his name), he emerged in regional politics for the Akali Dal party in the latter 1960s. A soft-spoken, unimposing man, he made no impact. But in 1975, during the emergency, the party leadership was in prison and someone had to step in. Mr. Longowal did just that.

He was never a fighting man. At the beginning of the Amritsar agitation in 1982, I asked him what he thought of the Farsi verse in which

the last Sikh guru legitimized the use of force. He smiled. He would not resort to violence, he said. He would rather the Sikhs sacrificed themselves to the enemy's violence.

Events dwarfed him. When in 1982 he should have isolated and resisted Mr. Bhindranwale, he embraced the militant preacher instead, hoping thereby to contain him. Mr. Bhindranwale had been

The Sikhs are a fighting people and their struggle has always been against the authority in Delhi. Whoever is seen as betraying the cause is pulled down. Banda Singh Bahadur, the courageous guerrilla leader, has never been forgiven his surrender to the Moghals in 1715. In 1962 the Akali leader, Master Tara Singh was dropped for breaking a fast unto death for a Punjabi-speaking state the year before.

The extremists have struck but it was not Mr. Longowal they wanted. It was the peace accord with Rajiv Gandhi that they wished to kill.

created by the Congress Party, specifically by Sanjay Gandhi and Zail Singh, the present president of India, who were both in opposition then and on the lookout for a Sikh religious figure they could use to electoral advantage against Mr. Longowal. The Akali Dal was conducting a peaceful — if ineffective — agitation in Patiala over the river waters dispute. When Mr. Bhindranwale called up his own irresponsible agitation from the Golden Temple, Mr. Longowal muttered to an aide, "What is this dead snake they have put around our neck?"

That was the time to shove off the snake, to challenge Mr. Bhindranwale when he was not yet a popular leader, to cement Hindu-Sikh ties that Mr. Bhindranwale was undermining with his sectarian propaganda. Instead, Mr. Longowal moved his own agitation to Amritsar, joining forces with Mr. Bhindranwale.

To be fair to Mr. Longowal, it is a difficult job being a Sikh moderate.

Mr. Longowal lost face when he surrendered to the army in the Golden Temple battle. After his release last February he traveled in Punjab trying to make extremist noises and win acceptability. It was a ploy that the government covertly endorsed. Occasionally he went too far, notably when he honored the family of one of Mrs. Gandhi's assassins. That earned him the wrath of the Indian press, which was fooled by his pretended extremism.

The real extremists were not fooled. By his posing, they pulled out Mr. Bhindranwale's octogenarian father and set him up as a rival leader to Mr. Longowal. In May, asked to settle a dispute in the Akali party, the old man hijacked the 65-year-old party from under Mr. Longowal's nose. Dismayed, Mr. Longowal appeared to want to opt out of politics. At this point most people gave up on him.

But he was persuaded to return and he rose to the situation. At a

time when no other leading Sikh politician was prepared to sign a deal with the government, he did. What convinced him was his belief that most Sikhs in the country were tired of agitation and of the obloquy of being regarded as subversive citizens. He calculated that they would welcome the pact, and he was right.

With a few obvious exceptions, Sikhs all over India heaved a sigh of relief, and the press made him a hero. "The dramatic accord," wrote a Sikh columnist, "is one of those historic moments which help a nation recover something of its natural, moral rhythm after a radical breach in its tone and tenor."

The extremists have struck but it was not Mr. Longowal they wanted. It was the peace accord with Rajiv Gandhi that they wished to kill.

The central government has delayed the elections in Punjab by three days, to Sept. 25. Those elections may have to be delayed much longer. But whether or not the peace accord survives, it was not a futile exercise. Something has been won.

No Hindu mourned the death of Mr. Bhindranwale. Few Sikhs mourned Mrs. Gandhi's death — and even if they did, they did not dare attend her funeral for fear of losing their lives. Mr. Longowal may have been the least charismatic of the three but his death has been mourned by Hindus and Sikhs. His funeral last Wednesday was attended by both communities.

Hindus and Sikhs are coming together. That is the achievement and the reward of moderation.

The writer, a columnist for several Indian publications and a correspondent of The Spectator in London, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Yes, Reagan Has a Philosophy, but It Won't Work

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Does Ronald Reagan have a political philosophy? Of course he does, you say. He is a conservative, urging self-reliance and all the old virtues. But wait — one of the central tenets of conservatism has been "fiscal responsibility," and the Reagan men have already doubled the national debt.

How about populism, embracing the anti-establishment resentments of the legions of little guys? No. The easy-money American populism of the past has become more of a political posture than a philosophy; it is now populism, better suited to campaigning than governing.

If neither strict conservative nor inflationary populism, then what is he? One word he has used is federalist, which now means "not nationalistic." He talks of shifting a share of

federal power to state and local authority. Let's examine that. This year the president and Congress put an end to general revenue sharing. In a budget that needed cutting, it was the first cut made, \$4 billion saved and none so poor as to do it reverence.

I remember revenue sharing; it was part of "the new federalism." Conceived by Walter Heller, the Kennedy economist, and carried out a decade later by Richard Nixon, revenue sharing was seen as a way to shift power from Washington to the states and localities. The idea was to return a portion of the anticipated growth of revenues to political levels closer to the people, without federal strings attached — on the assumption that

tax collection was most efficient at the federal level, and decisions on spending would be most responsive if made on the local scene.

This is not Mr. Reagan's philosophy. Although he has spoken in the past about returning power to the states (through the transfer to them of federal revenue sources like excise taxes), his actions in office have been in the opposite direction.

For example, at the core of his tax simplification is the end of deductibility of state and local taxes from federal taxes. Deductibility has been a bulwark of federalism, making taxation less painful for localities. The more you pay in local taxes, the more you take off your federal income tax. Thus, in both big actions in the

area of federalism — ending revenue sharing and proposing to end deductibility — Mr. Reagan has chosen to make it tougher for those levels of government "closer to the people."

Can it be that the Reagan approach is to centralize power, weaken state governments and impoverish localities — making him the biggest anti-federalist since FDR? It may seem that way, but I suggest that the direction of the flow of intergovernmental power is of little concern to Mr. Reagan. "Big government," to him, is not the federal government but the sum of all government. His philosophy is to reduce total government, and his technique can be summed up in three words: Make taxation painful.

That explains the demise of revenue sharing, which provided funds to localities painlessly. That also explains his eagerness to end deductibility, because this would make local taxation hurt much more. Moreover, Mr. Reagan is on record as opposing pay-as-you-go methods of collection; he would rather the taxpayer get sluggish once a year, causing John Q. Taxpayer to cry against the tormentors.

His theory is that if taxation hurts, the taxpayer will bring enormous pressure to bear on legislators at every level to spend less, which in turn will lead to a reversal of the long rise of the invasion of the private sector by public officials. If the additional tax money is not there, goes the Reagan theory, it won't be spent.

Makes sense, if you figure that people still act the way sensible people used to act. The only trouble with the Reagan political theory is the end run around the bottom line — borrowing — which defeats his central purpose.

His entire philosophy is based on the discipline expected to be exerted by the fear of federal deficits, as well as the fear of excessive local bond issues. But that healthy concern is diminished. Deficits are shrugged off and spending grows apace. The Reagan philosophy is foundering on the rock of the confidence he has created.

Mr. Reagan is neither conservative, populist nor federalist. He is a government minimalist, reliant on a weapon that does not work.

"The only thing we have to fear," goes the necessary call to action, "is fearlessness — namely, unreasoning, unjustified overconfidence that paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance . . ."

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

The Washington Post.

A Record of Failure To Inflect Pretoria

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has overplayed the U.S. hand in South Africa at all times. As a result, American impotence there has been advertised.

Civil strife, far from being averted, has been promoted. Brutal confrontation is now apt to intensify.

Appasement with an anti-Soviet spin was the form first taken by the policy pushed up into the term "constructive engagement." The theory was that P. W. Botha, having sprung from the security forces, was particularly keen to close South Africa's northern borders against forays from Angola and Mozambique by guerrillas of the African National Congress.

From 1981 through 1984, U.S. policy centered on making peace along those borders. In return for American support, Mr. Botha was to cease sabotage operations by South African forces and their local "contras" against the two Marxist regimes, which were to shut down the ANC and end ties with Moscow, Havana and the rest of the international Communist gang.

The policy failed either because Mr. Botha lost control over his security forces or, more likely, because he was dithering Washington all along. The failure became absolutely certain when a South African raiding party was discovered trying to blow up installations of an American oil company in northern Angola. In protest, the United States withdrew its ambassador in Pretoria last June.

The racial situation inside South Africa has taken a violent turn 18 months before. In place of the banned ANC there sprung up a United Democratic Front linking black clergy and trade union leaders. To protest against miserable economic conditions and a denial of political rights, the UDF launched strikes, boycotts and demonstrations. Last fall 16 UDF leaders were arrested and charged with treason.

The arrests ended chances for serious dialogue. Blacks increasingly used force against other blacks working for the regime. Police crackdowns accelerated the cycle of killing. The stage was set for a declaration of emergency on July 20.

In America, the arrest of the UDF leaders triggered a protest movement led by blacks and white liberals. Demonstrations were staged outside the South African Embassy, and moves to apply economic sanctions were launched in Congress. The Reagan administration viewed the protests as a ploy to hold blacks and liberals with the Democrats against President Reagan despite his landslide victory. As a counterpunch, conservative Republicans were urged to join the protests, and Mr. Reagan himself received a black South African, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

So there was no middle ground in the United States when President Botha's declaration of emergency stirred a furor in the Congress. Huge majorities in the House and the Senate whooped through separate bills applying punitive sanctions against South Africa. A conference compromise was arranged and passed by the House. Only the threat of a filibuster by Jesse Helms of North Carolina blocked Senate passage just before the August recess.

The administration claimed to welcome the threat of sanctions as a whip to force concessions from the Botha government. In that spirit the president's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, and five other U.S. officials conferred with the South African foreign minister, P. W. Botha. They emerged from the session voicing hope for concessions to be offered by President Botha in a speech set for Aug. 15.

The speech offered nothing new. Mr. McFarlane acknowledged disappointment. But he counseled blacks to explore possibilities with President Botha, and he sharply criticized Bishop Tutu for not joining a group of clerics who visited Mr. Botha.

The Reagan administration has tried all approaches on all parties and failed every time. It has tried to appease Mr. Botha and failed. It has tried to threaten Mr. Botha and failed. It is now blaming the blacks — and failing once again.

President Botha now knows that American policy in southern Africa is largely anti-Communist bluster. The blacks know it, too. Neither side has any reason to pay heed to Washington, and the catastrophe that has been so long and noisily announced seems closer than ever.

At no time did the United States have a strong hand to play. It is not prepared to fight for justice in South Africa, nor to make economic sacrifice. But why pretend otherwise?

The answer lies deep in the national psyche. Fed up with years of trouble, America seeks reassurance. The Reagan administration provides it in a buoyant president with a genuine talent for retreating from failed policies as if nothing had gone wrong. But later the storms gather — in the economy, in the Middle East and even in distant South Africa.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

LETTERS

Bad Examples in Africa

How many of us would enjoy living as citizens in black Africa? Every informed person knows those countries to be authoritarian one-party states, when not tyrannical hellholes, with ramshackle economies that only foreign aid saves from collapse.

Yes, the South African whites, by mistreating, humiliating and exploiting the blacks, have brought them to the point where they are not taking it anymore. One need only put oneself in the place of the blacks to understand. But one man, one vote? One need only put oneself in the place of the whites to see it is unthinkable.

IRVING PASKUDNYAK

Paris

Regarding the editorial "Not at White Convenience" (Aug. 21):

I am at a loss to understand the media blitz against the South African regime. The editorial states, "It is forgotten that [the government] is committing a terrible, continuing crime . . ."

Supporters of Slain Sikh Vow to Honor Accords

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The leading Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, has formally elected an acting leader and vowed to stand by the party's agreements with India's central government.

The party elected as its acting leader Surjit Singh Barnala, a former national agriculture minister and an aide to Harchand Singh Longowal, the Sikh leader who was assassinated last week. It also said it would participate in Punjab state elections that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has set for next month.

Mr. Barnala is expected to serve through the elections and until a permanent leader is selected.

The Akali Dal took the actions Sunday during a sometimes stormy six-hour meeting in the Punjab capital of Chandigarh. At the same time, the rival radical wing of the

party, the United Akali Dal, meeting in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, failed to agree on an expected election boycott.

The two actions were the first pieces of good news Mr. Gandhi has received to counter the assassination of Mr. Longowal, whose faction has been negotiating with the government. Mr. Longowal was murdered by radical Sikhs opposed to his accommodation with Mr. Gandhi.

The election Sept. 25 will fill the 117 seats in the Punjab State Assembly and 13 seats in the federal legislature in New Delhi. It will be a key test of Sikh sentiment about the accords signed by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Longowal on July 24.

The agreements are widely viewed as one of the few possible ways to resolve the violent three-year confrontation between the influential Sikh minority and the



Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, right, shares a laugh Monday with President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania, who was on an official visit to New Delhi. Mr. Nyerere is stepping down voluntarily in October after leading Tanzania since its independence in 1961.

Hindu-dominated central government.

The accords, under which the government would grant the Sikhs greater autonomy in Punjab and would recognize Sikh cultural, religious and linguistic traditions, have been denounced by Sikh radicals,

who have demanded nothing less than an independent Sikh nation.

These radicals, some of whom are thought to have direct links to the All-Indian Sikh Students Federation, are widely believed to have been responsible for Mr. Longowal's assassination.

Two of the party's leading factions were split over the selection of a party leader. One favored Mr. Barnala, another favored Sant Ajit Singh, also a Longowal protégé.

The dispute had more to do with personal rivalries than with political differences.

Kanak Separatists Likely to Boycott Assembly Elections in New Caledonia

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A spokeswoman for the main pro-independence group in New Caledonia says the group probably will call for a boycott of elections in the French Pacific territory. The group will meet early next month to decide whether to take part in the vote, she said.

The statement by Suzanne Ounei follows the approval last week by the French parliament of a new structure for the territorial assembly.

The restructuring is designed to give native Melanesians, although a minority of the population, a slight majority of seats over European settlers and is part of a French government plan to eventually grant New Caledonia limited independence.

Edgard Pisani, the French special envoy to New Caledonia, said last week that the elections are like-

ly to be held the last week in September or the first week in October.

Most of the European settlers oppose the plan, while pro-independence groups say it does not go far enough.

In an interview Friday in New York, Miss Ounei, who is in the United States on a fund-raising tour for her group, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, also said there was a growing sense of desperation that was hardening her group's position.

In June, both the Liberation Front and a more militant group, the Melanesian Progressive Union, agreed to take part in elections. The government agreed to reduce the number of troops in troubled areas. But Miss Ounei said the government had not done so.

"If they don't keep their promises," she said, "we just have to fight. We have no other way."

The new territorial assembly will give the Kanaks a slight edge over the settlers. Twenty-five of the assembly's 46 seats will be split between two regions dominated by Kanaks, and 21 will be elected from the European-dominated region around Nouméa.

Miss Ounei also said that her group wanted to restrict voting eligibility in a referendum on independence, now required to take place by 1988, to people with at least one parent born in the territory. The French plan would allow anyone who had lived in the territory at least three years to take part.

New winter collection
ESCADA
at European export prices
Marie-Martine
8, Rue de Sévres, Paris 6th.
Tel: (1) 222 18 44.
Credit cards

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3 Vintage Press, 316 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

FOR CHINA TRADE INFORMATION AND FULL BUSINESS SERVICES YOU NEED
RIGGS
4/F, Dominion Centre
59A Queen's Rd. East
Hong Kong
Tel: 74903 RIGGS HX

For Many Whites in South Africa, Spring Portends a Time of Reckoning

(Continued from Page 1)

white man says: "He's the future. We're outnumbered." So the show of friendship was feigned? Not at all, the man says. "I like the guy."

A passing friendship may thus be possible. In collective racial terms, things are more complex. The contradictions linger, unresolved.

South Africa's white population numbers about 4.5 million, 2.8 million of them drawn from the Afrikaner descendants of Dutch settlers whose story began when Jan van Riebeeck landed in the Cape in April 1652. The rest are generally classified as English-speakers, but they are more of a motley collection of old families and recent immigrants, Portuguese and Britons and Greeks among them.

Talk of change — and news of the unrest that has claimed at least 635 lives in almost a year — takes them differently, but some fears, predominantly of a swamping by blacks, seem universal. The irony, however, is that it is a fear that thrives on ignorance, the apprehension of captives in a luxurious prison.

The scene, for example, is repeated a thousandfold each weekend — the Sunday barbecue that sends smoke curling over steaks and sausage and marinated chicken in gardens still pale from winter.

At one home recently, six couples in their 30s, people of no great wealth, but not poor either, gathered and talked. The women, all six of them, vouchsafed that they had never visited Soweto, Johannesburg's huge sprawl of blackness just a few miles distant, and neither

did they wish to, so their premises seemed secondhand. Black violence has not spilled into white areas so far, and white perceptions of it come largely from an officially controlled broadcasting system that presents the violence as barbarism by blacks rather than protest against white, official violence.

"Well, we've thought of going," one of the women said. "Why not? What's going to happen? We don't know."

She gestured at a small child. "He'll have to go into the army if we stay, and who's he going to fight?"

But she continued, it was not so simple. "Look at us," she said. "We can't afford to go, just to leave everything and start over. My husband couldn't get a job in England. And wherever we went, we still wouldn't have the same standard of living."

Others, younger whites, seem readier to seek other lives.

Australia is one place they talk about. Canada is another. In central Johannesburg, suddenly, businesses have sprung up, dealing in emigration. One of them, according to The Weekly Mail newspaper, had its telephones installed this month and, within six days, recorded 171 inquiries by anxious whites seeking a new life in Canada. Immigration into South Africa eased in the first four months of this year, down from 10,775 the year before to 7,595, but that was before a state of emergency was proclaimed on July 21, before many whites had realized that the violence, unlike earlier spasms, was not easing.

The perception of calm would, too,

Bishop Tutu's Son Held for Insulting Police

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The South African police said Monday that they had detained the son of Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the Nobel Peace Prize recipient, under emergency laws.

Trevor Tutu, 29, was detained at a court in the black township of Soweto, near Johannesburg, where he had been attending a hearing for 92 black pupils who had failed to attend classes. People in court said that when the name of an eight-year-old boy was called out by the prosecution, Trevor Tutu said: "What a shame."

He was warned by the police but he challenged them to arrest him and was then led away, the witnesses said.

A first-time visitor seeing only the white areas, persist.

"If you just lived here in the northern suburbs," said Helen Suzman, a longtime anti-apartheid campaigner and white opposition legislator, "you would not learn of what's happening in the townships."

In South Africa, she said in an interview, the milk and the newspapers are still delivered, and whites are cocooned, by the official television, from the realities of their land. Television audiences in the United States and Britain, she said, have a more realistic picture of things than South Africans do.

Lawyers acting for Trevor Tutu said they had been told he would be held in a Soweto prison for 14 days under emergency powers, but the lawyers could not confirm this. The lawyers said the police told them they would charge Mr. Tutu with insulting the police by calling them "clowns."

The police, enforcing emergency rules, last week arrested hundreds of children for breaking emergency rules on school attendance. The 92 pupils who appeared in court Monday were all released on bail or on warnings. Their cases were postponed for six weeks while the provincial attorney-general decided whether to press charges, the lawyers said.



Trevor Tutu

Audrey Coleman is a white activist from the liberal end of South Africa's spectrum who has cause to be resentful of the white authorities because her son, Neil, is one of the four whites detained under the state of emergency. After four weeks, she says, he is still detained, for reasons that elude her.

The other night, at St. George's Church, in the wealthy suburb of Parktown, she said, she was present at a public meeting and 100 whites showed up to talk about their future.

"The majority of whites," Mrs. Coleman said, "actually don't want to know" what is happening in the

black townships, and so shelter behind the state of emergency, but their fears were tangible. "They're scared," she said, so at the meeting there had been questions.

"They said things like, 'Do you want South Africa to become like the rest of Africa?'" she said.

"They said, 'Look at Zimbabwe,'" she said.

What then was the white image of the rest of Africa? "Poor, dangerous," Mrs. Coleman said, and that notwithstanding the fact that one man at the meeting said he had been to Zimbabwe recently and, as a white, did not feel scared at all.

Zimbabwe is seen by many

ahead of fellow whites and decried by them as a fifth column of subversion, yet too far behind a black radicalism that challenges the tolerance on which liberalism is based.

In South Africa, there are images, too, of prosperity attached to white liberalism — dissent from the comfort of a poolside terrace, or from the gentrification of a fashionably "liberal" suburb. It is a comfort, people like Mrs. Coleman say, that is physical in nature only, reflecting none of the spiritual anguish of ostracism and resentment.

Mrs. Coleman pondered the attitudes of those blacks who came to her to seek legal and other advice on their problems. "You know," she said, "the people who have really been damaged and have good reason to be bitter, they are not bitter, perhaps because they have known so little hope."

"We whites," she said, "if we had had half the oppression that they have had, we would have reacted in a far more violent way."

"There is too much at stake," Mrs. Suzman said. "This is not Rhodesia-Zimbabwe. It is not Kenya. It is a place where there are 4.5 million settled whites."

"I do not believe," she said, "that it is too late for peaceful negotiation."

That negotiation, however, still seems distant, and so polarization of a divided land continues. And the whites are caught in that, too.

Across the continent, in recent history, there has been a species that sometimes seemed as endangered as some of Africa's wildlife — the white liberal.

Invariably, said a man who once wore that title in Rhodesia, the white liberal is caught, too far

A Max Baill Hotel

THE BEVERLY RODEO HOTEL
360 N. Rodeo Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90210. Telex No. 691366

WHY THE OWNER OF A PATEK PHILIPPE HAS MORE THAN JUST MONEY'S WORTH.

The Golden Ellipse.

It takes nine months to complete the Golden Ellipse shown here. Some times even several years for a complicated Patek Philippe model.

Every element is microscopically hand-finished to a tolerance which represents a fraction of the thickness of a human hair. Every wheel, gear, opinion and cog is polished by hand until it is virtually frictionless.

Just as most Patek Philippes are handed down from one generation to the next, so are the tools that Patek Philippe watchmakers use to perfect them — heirlooms that have become as precious as they are indispensable.

After 600 hours of testing, regulating and refining to as near absolute perfection as human hands and minds can achieve, each watch is lubricated so delicately that it takes less than a cupful of oil for an entire year's production.

Everything about a gold Patek Philippe that can be gold — 18 ct. gold — right down to the dial, the winding crown, the strap buckle, and the spring bars that hold the strap to the watch. In automatic Patek Philippes, even the winding rotors are of solid gold, since the additional weight increases the winding efficiency.

But the real cost is in the time, patience, tradition and absolute dedication to flawlessness that makes it a Patek Philippe.

Like any other work of art by an acknowledged master, a Patek Philippe appreciates in value because the scarcity of such quality is growing at a disheartening rate.

Thus, if you are aiming for perfection you need patience. Perseverance too. And perhaps a streak of the stubbornness required to achieve the best things in life. But isn't it this that relates Patek Philippe watches to their owners?

Which makes one think ... why not invest in a Patek Philippe?

PATEK PHILIPPE
GENEVE

FOR MASTERS OF THEIR TIME.

Write for catalogue to:
Patek Philippe S.A., 41, rue du Rhône, CH-1211 Geneva 3.

We could show you old faded pictures of the brewers who started it all, our golden fields of barley, or all the medals we have won. However.

When you make a great beer, you have to make a great fuss.

In Tel Aviv, a Memorial to Secret Agents

360 Who Lived and Died in Anonymity Are Honored on Labyrinth's Walls

By Thomas L. Friedman

TEL AVIV — Some of them were killed by double agents; others were hanged in the central squares of Damascus or Baghdad, and still others died years ago in circumstances so shrouded in mystery that even today no one will speak about them.

What they all had in common was that they were Israeli spies, secret agents or intelligence analysts who lived and died in anonymity. No longer.

All 360 of their names have been carved into the walls of a memorial center in north Tel Aviv that honors the fallen members of Israel's intelligence agencies, the one branch of the Israeli security forces that has never had a monument.

The site was opened recently to the public, and for anyone interested in espionage the list of names is fascinating reading. The names of some people never before exposed as intelligence officers are on the wall. The curators of the memorial, former intelligence officers themselves, are tight-lipped about the personal histories of many of the names.

But with a little research in the dozens of books about the Israeli secret services, it is possible to put together the names with some of the more captivating spy stories of the postwar era.

The story behind the Center for

Special Studies in the Memory of the Fallen of Israel's Intelligence Community, as the memorial is called, began several years ago when the relatives of the dead intelligence agents got together and decided to build a monument to their loved ones.

"We gave in to their demands," said Meir Amit, who was the head of the Mossad, Israel's ultrasecretive foreign intelligence arm, from 1963 to 1968. He is chairman of the center. "But we took over the project. We didn't want a pile of cement. We wanted a living memorial."

Mr. Amit and his intelligence colleagues gathered \$700,000 from Israelis and \$1.3 million from Jews abroad, who, for a \$50,000 donation, could become "honorary members of the intelligence community."

The memorial honors fallen members of all three intelligence services in Israel: the Mossad; the Shin Bet, the domestic investigative agency; and Military Intelligence.

Although the name of Brigadier General Ehud Barak, the chief of Military Intelligence, is public, the names of the current heads of Shin Bet and Mossad are secret.

The center's complex already is being hailed as one of the most tastefully appointed and innovatively designed memorials in Israel. Built of huge, angular sandstone blocks, the core of the memorial

consists of a maze broken into five alcoves, each representing a period in the history of Israel's intelligence operations. The names of the agents who died during each period are engraved on the stone walls.

"The idea of the labyrinthine maze," said Yeshayahu Daliot, a veteran of the Israeli security establishment and the director of the center, "was to create an impression of interminable search, of changing direction, of complexity and infinity, which is what intelligence-gathering is all about."

Showing a visitor through the maze, Mr. Amit pointed out names of friends and colleagues.

In the second alcove, covering 1949 to 1957, is the name of Jacob Bokai, the first agent to die after the nation of Israel was established.

A Syrian-born Jew, Mr. Bokai was assigned by Israeli intelligence to enter Jordan with a stream of Palestinian refugees on May 4, 1949. He carried the forged identity card of Najib Ibrahim Hamuda and was prepared for his mission by being put into a prison with Arab captives, where he was occasionally beaten by his Jewish guards.

But the Jordanians suspected him and arrested him as soon as he crossed into their territory. Despite hours of interrogation, the Jordanians never discovered that he was an Israeli, said Mr. Amit. Mr. Bokai was executed on Aug. 3, 1949, for

spying and was given a Moslem burial as Hamuda.

The next alcove, 1957 to 1968, contains the name of probably the most famous of Israel's secret agents, Eli Cohen, known as "Our Man in Damascus." Mr. Amit was his boss. Mr. Cohen was infiltrated into Syria under the identity of Kamel Amin Taabes, supposedly a Syrian émigré returning home from Argentina after having amassed a fortune.

He penetrated the top echelons of the Syrian government and the army, throwing lavish parties and dispensing expensive gifts. He was so effective at ingratiating himself with the Syrian elite that he was considered as a possible candidate for defense minister.

But he was caught after the Soviet Union shipped Syria sophisticated homing equipment, which led the Syrian secret service to Mr. Cohen's apartment as he was making his daily transmission to Mossad headquarters. He was hanged in a Damascus square on May 15, 1965, for spying.

Also in the second alcove is Shalom Dani, who died of natural causes on May 21, 1963. A painter, Mr. Dani was the unrivaled master forger for Israeli intelligence, according to a former Mossad chief, Isser Harel.

Working in Buenos Aires in 1960, he forged all of the documents used by the Mossad team



Meir Amit, a former head of Mossad, Israel's foreign intelligence agency, at the monument to Israeli intelligence agents.

that captured the Nazi criminal Adolf Eichmann.

Mr. Amit said there were a few names so secret that they could not be listed.

Still, there are a few surprises on the wall. One is Yacov Bar Siman-Tov, who was gunned down as he walked out of his Paris home on

April 3, 1982. He had been stationed as a diplomat at Israel's Paris Embassy and had never before been confirmed as an intelligence agent.

One of the most colorful people on the list, according to Mr. Daliot, was Ze'ev Biber Bar Levi, who died of cancer in February. Known to

everyone as "The Jordanian," Mr. Biber was the chief military intelligence expert on King Hussein.

"They used to say of Colonel Biber that he knew what King Hussein was thinking before King Hussein did," Mr. Daliot said.

There is one alcove with a blank wall.

"We have a spare court," Mr. Amit said.

"You mean," a visitor began, "in case someone else..."

"No," the former Mossad chief said, "not in case."

"We know we are going to need it, unfortunately."

Uganda, Guerrillas Open Peace Talks

As New Prime Minister Takes Office

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — The military government of Uganda opened peace talks here Monday with the main Ugandan guerrilla group in an effort to end an insurgency that began in 1981.

In Kampala, Uganda, meanwhile, Abraham Waligo was sworn in as Uganda's prime minister. He had been serving as finance minister in the government that took power on July 27 in a coup. He replaces Paulo Muwanga, who was dismissed Sunday.

Mr. Waligo, in a speech broadcast by Radio Uganda after his swearing-in, said that he had received a congratulatory telephone call from Mr. Muwanga. Mr. Waligo said his predecessor was "safe, secure in his home in Entebbe."

The guerrilla commander, Yoweri K. Museveni, and 11 other leaders of his National Resistance

Army met at the Kenyan president's office with a seven-member Ugandan delegation that included Defense Minister G. Wilson Toko.

President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, who called Sunday for reconciliation in Uganda, was at the meeting.

At the start of the talks, the guerrillas distributed a statement signed by Mr. Museveni and addressed to the Ugandan public. It said:

"I am aware of the widespread popular disagreement with the idea of holding peace talks with the military clique in Kampala. I know of your revulsion to some of the personalities involved in this new record."

"Whatever we do, including talking to some of the people who were involved in the past in crimes, will not be allowed to damage the vital interests of our people. Moreover,

your army, the National Resistance Army, has got the capacity to defend those vital interests."

Western diplomats said the dismissal of Mr. Muwanga improves the chances of the talks succeeding. Mr. Muwanga had been vice president and defense minister under Milton Obote, the civilian president who was overthrown and is in exile in Zambia.

Mr. Waligo was also a member of the Obote cabinet, serving as housing minister.

The National Resistance Army had criticized Mr. Muwanga's appointment as prime minister, but has not objected to Mr. Waligo's role in the new government.

The National Resistance Army has demanded half the seats in a new ruling military council and control of the armed forces as conditions for cooperating with the new government.



G. Wilson Toko, Uganda's defense minister, left, conferring with Elijah W. Muwanga, Kenya's foreign minister, in Nairobi on Monday before peace talks with the guerrillas.

In Sudan, New Leaders

Battle an Old Civil War

By Clifford D. May

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Immediately after the overthrow of President Gaafar Nimeiri in April, the new Sudanese leaders declared that settling the civil war in the south was their "top priority."

They proclaimed a one-sided cease-fire, promised amnesty to any rebels willing to lay down their arms and offered the religiously and ethnically distinct southern regions increased autonomy.

The new prime minister, Gazouli Dafa Allah, even sent a personal message to Colonel John Garang, the American-educated head of the rebel group known as the Sudan People's Liberation Army. The prime minister wrote, "Your place is with us here, and it is an honor that must not be missed."

But that and other approaches have failed. After a brief pause, the conflict has widened and worsened. "There is more fighting now than there has been in at least a year," a Western diplomat said.

Rebel forces have been moving steadily north. A week ago they attacked a town less than 300 miles (485 kilometers) south of Khartoum. Earlier this month, there were attacks farther west, in the Nuba Mountains near Kadugli.

Several hundred people have been killed. Several thousand have been left homeless.

"The situation is very tense," said the defense minister, Brigadier Osman Abdullah Mohammed.

He said that "huge numbers" of rebel troops had been deployed in spots along the Ethiopian border, and listed some southern towns still held by government forces that now are "completely encircled" by the rebels. Reinforcements are to be sent, Brigadier Mohammed added, in order to enable Sudanese garrisons to "withstand seizure by Garang's troops for a longer time."

Western diplomats in Khartoum said that the rebels' radio station, which broadcasts from inside Ethiopia, was using the same harsh adjectives to describe Sudan's new

leader, General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab, that it once reserved for General Nimeiri.

The rebel radio also has begun talking not about the "southern" problem but about the "Sudanese" problem. "That seems to suggest that Colonel Garang now sees himself as the leader not only of the south but of the whole country," an embassy official said.

Western diplomats said there was a major rebel training camp and base in southwestern Ethiopia, near the city of Gambela. Rebel leaders live as guests of the Ethiopian government in and around Addis Ababa.

Some Sudanese officials and Western diplomats say they believe that the price the Ethiopian government exacts for its hospitality is substantial influence over Colonel Garang and his forces.

As part of the Sudanese-Libyan reconciliation, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, pledged to stop financing Colonel Garang's rebels.

But the expansion of the conflict in recent days is evidence that Colonel Garang is not short of equipment and supplies, according to military experts. They say the rebel group can cause extensive damage and disruption.

10 Cabinet Ministers

Dismissed in Cameroon

YAOUNDE, Cameroon — President Paul Biya of Cameroon has dismissed 10 ministers in a major cabinet reorganization, a presidential spokesman said.

Sources said the changes, announced Saturday, were designed to strengthen Mr. Biya's hold on the country and move it further away from the era of his predecessor, Ahmadou Ahidjo. The dismissed officials included Defense Minister Gilbert Ande Tsoungui, Finance Minister Etienne Nsamenang and Planning Minister Yousoufa Daouda.

Soviet Honors Stakhanov, Labor Hero of Stalin Era

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet television has broadcast a tribute to Alexei Stakhanov, a Stalin-era labor hero whose example started a nationwide push for productivity in the 1930s.

Television news led its Sunday night broadcast with a 10-minute tribute to Mr. Stakhanov, the coal miner who, according to Soviet accounts, set a world production record with the pneumatic drill during the night of Aug. 30-31, 1935.

The film showed miners in Mr. Stakhanov's home area, the Donetsk Basin, marching in honor of

the 50th anniversary of the movement. Rare footage showed Mr. Stakhanov, who died in 1977, teaching women to take men's places in the mines during World War II.

The TV commentator praised Mr. Stakhanov's methods as a way of boosting output. He said miners in the Donetsk area would produce 50 extra weeks' labor for the anniversary.

At the mine where the Soviet Union says Mr. Stakhanov set his record, "a mass movement has been initiated for new Stakhanovite records," the commentator said. He said many miners had exceeded shift norms by 10 times or 20 times.

On that night in 1935, Mr. Stakhanov is said to have cut 102 tons of coal in six hours, or 14 times the norm.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED			
(Continued From Back Page)			
ESCORTS & GUIDES INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE USA & WORLDWIDE Head office in New York 330 W. 56th St., N.Y.C. 10019 USA 212-765-7896 212-765-7754 MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED Private Memberships Available This award-winning service has been featured on the top & most exclusive Escort Service by USA & International news media including radio and TV. * USA & TRANSWORLD A-AMERICAN ESCORT SERVICE EVERYWHERE YOU ARE OR GO! 1-813-921-7946 Call free from U.S. 1-800-227-0892 Call free from Florida 1-800-263-0892 Lowell Eastern welcomes you back!	ESCORTS & GUIDES LONDON Portman Escort Agency 67 Chiltern Street, London W1 Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158 All major credit cards accepted ***** * LONDON * EXECUTIVE ESCORT SERVICE 01-229 2300 or 01-229 6794 ***** * LONDON * ZARA ESCORT SERVICE HEATHROW / GATWICK Morning till Midnight 834 7945 ***** CAPRICE ESCORT SERVICE IN NEW YORK TEL: 212-737 3291. ***** LONDON KENSINGTON ESCORT SERVICE 10 KENSINGTON CIRCUS ST. W8 TEL: 227 9134 OR 227 9132 All major credit cards accepted. ***** LONDON BELGRAVIA Escort Service. Tel: 736 5877. ***** COLOGNE/DUSSELDORF/FRANKFURT Escort service. 0221/55 57 58. HEATHROW LONDON ESCORT Service. Tel. 994 6882.	ESCORTS & GUIDES ZURICH-GENEVA GINGER'S ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01/343 08 64 - 022/344186 ***** * JASMINE * AMSTERDAM ESCORT SERVICE 366655 ***** ZURICH ALBERT ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01/47 55 82 - 49 58 04 ***** ZURICH Jenny's Escort & Travel Service Tel: 01/362 34 34 ***** * MADRID LOLA * ESCORT SERVICE TEL. 233 05 19 ***** ROME CLUB EUROPE ESCORT & Guide Service. Tel: 06/59 2604-59 1146 From 4 pm to 10 pm ***** GENEVA + BEAUTY+ ESCORT SERVICE 022/29 51 30 ***** * AMSTERDAM SHE * ESCORT & GUIDES. 020-227837 ***** GENEVA ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 46 09 28 ***** CHESLEA ESCORT SERVICE 51 Broomfield Road, London SW15 Tel: 01 584 6013/7949 (4-12 pm) ***** GENEVA BEST ESCORT SERVICE. 022 / 86 15 95 ***** AMSTERDAM BARBARA ESCORT SERVICE. 020-954244	ESCORTS & GUIDES MUNICH SUPREME ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 089/448078 ***** DUSSELDORF - COLOGNE - Best Exclusive Escort Service. 0211-679963. ***** FRANKFURT POLAND ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 069/63 41 39 ***** LOPPING CENTRAL GUIDE SERVICE Tel: 01-263 1422 ***** BRUSSELS CHANTAL ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 02/520 23 65 ***** FRANKFURT - EVA'S ESCORTS & Travel Service Tel: 069/44 77 75 ***** MADRID JACQUE ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01/1727 Credit Cards. ***** AMSTERDAM JENNET ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 020 326420 or 340110 ***** MUNICH - PRIVATE ESCORT + Guide Service Tel: 01 71 84 59 ***** DONNINA JANE ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 022 / 31 26 75 ***** VIP ESCORT SERVICE London-Heathrow. Tel: 386 76 71. ***** AMSTERDAM RENADEDETE Escort Service Tel: 20 25 15 ***** FRANKFURT/MUNICH - Mile Escort Service. 069/364441 & 069/351826. ***** MUNICH WELCOME Escort Service. Tel: 01 71 84 59 ***** NEW YORK BEBE'S Escort Service. Tel: 212-581-1948 ***** AMSTERDAM FOUR ROSES Escort Service Tel: 020 964026 ***** BRUSSELS MICHELLE ESCORT and Guide Service. Tel: 723 07 98 ***** CHARLINE GENEVA Guide Service. Tel: 262 397 ***** DONNINA AMSTERDAM Escort Guide Service. Tel: 020 768042 ***** DUSSELDORF/ESSEN/COLOGNE - Dortmund Escort Service 0211/38 31 41 ***** FRANKFURT - ANNE'S Escort Service. 069/344554. Credit Cards accepted. ***** LONDON LUCY GUIDE & ESCORT Service Tel: 221 2889 ***** FRANKFURT 069/23 33 80 VIP Escort & Guide Service. Tel: 069/23 33 80 ***** FRANKFURT - TOP TEN - Escort Service. Tel: 069-48 34 42 ***** FRANKFURT SONJA Escort Service. Tel: 069-48 34 42 ***** HAMBURG, PRINCESS Escort & Guide Service. Tel: 21 09 54 ***** LONDON EVELYN ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01-821 0285 ***** MUNICH ESCORT SERVICE Call 089/35 50 30 or 069/35 14 212 ***** VIENNA MALE ESCORT SERVICE. All Escorts. Tel: 0222 264285 ***** LONDON MALE ESCORT Service Tel: 370 7151.

CAMEL

The world's fastest growing international brand.

It's a whole world.

هكذا من النجمل

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 7)

[illegible]

E									
29	EGG	1.40	129	141	321	321	35	14	14
29	EGL	1.36	128	140	320	320	14	14	14
29	EGR	1.34	126	138	318	318	14	14	14
29	EGP	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGM	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGW	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGV	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGU	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGT	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGS	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGF	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGD	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGC	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGB	1.34	124	136	316	316	14	14	14
29	EGA	1.34	12						

[illegible]

Fedora	1.54	20	76	70	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
--------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700
701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800
801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100
1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200
1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300
1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400
1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1							

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1984	764	116	6082	64	639	64	—	—
1983	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1982	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1981	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1980	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1979	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1978	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1977	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1976	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1975	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1974	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1973	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1972	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1971	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1970	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1969	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1968	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1967	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1966	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1965	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1964	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1963	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1962	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1961	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1960	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1959	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1958	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1957	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1956	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1955	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1954	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1953	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1952	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1951	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1950	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1949	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1948	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1947	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1946	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1945	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1944	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1943	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1942	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1941	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1940	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1939	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1938	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1937	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1936	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1935	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1934	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1933	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1932	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1931	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—
1930	724	116	1892	47	1875	47	—	—

ENGLISH CLASSIC;
OUS; EACH A SIGNATURE PIECE

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

S.C. Inc.
 SCA Corp.
 Trichinoid
 Vester ad
 NEW LOWS
 7
 Diabold s
 McDer 220st
 Fairchild
 ProEnergy
 Fairchild pf
 PNH 251st
 S. 251st
 Transist
 World Air
 star ind
 shreel
 Translaid s

Swiss Officials Plan on Better Legal Ties

Reuters

TH — U.S. and Swiss officials will
 in Bern this week to improve legal
 after relations were strained during
 over Marc Rich, a commodities trad

Reviews

ZURICH — U.S. and Swiss officials will hold talks in Bern this week to improve legal cooperation after relations were strained during the affair over Marc Rich, a commodities trader, the government said Monday.

Thursday, "should help avoid future legal conflicts between Switzerland and the United States." They are the second in a series of discussions that began in March.

one of the biggest tax-evasion cases in the United States.

Bern accused Washington of infringing Swiss sovereignty and urged the U.S. authorities to request official assistance, a process that the Americans said was too slow.

أهكذا عن أهل

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

**Melamed sees OTC
stocks becoming
the biggest of
all equity markets.**

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

By Michael Schrage
and Sarah Oates

In contrast, the Japanese group said, Japan's large captive semiconductor market was included in the SIA estimates.

By Hugh D. Menzies

The Utah division, in the full year, contributed almost



that Phillips is looking for buyers for some of its oil reserves. Indeed, despite denials from BHP,

The Associated Press
NEW YORK Mesa, Ariz.

Mesa stock shot up \$1 to \$16.50 a share in the opening hour of New York Stock Exchange trading today following the announcement.

1

The statistics excluded Greece for technical reasons.

BAII (dinar, riyal, arman). Other data from

By Edward A. Gargan

At least three countries—Zambia, Sudan and Liberia—are behind on their repayments of loans from the IMF. Nigeria, the largest

Tools in U.S.

"The domestic industry is crippled, and I don't foresee any dramatic recovery in the months ahead," he added.

By Thomas I. Lueck

creased regulation of chemical plants are gaining support. On Wall Street, Union Carbide is increasingly viewed as vulnerable to

Bank Size Rate	Cld	12		
Call Money	"	11		
91-day Treasury Bill	"	11 3/16		
3-month interbank				

Frankfurt	337.75	+1.8
Luxembourg	335.84	+2.4
Paris (72.5 kilo)	337.15	
Zurich	Closed	
London	-	+0.2
New York	-	

*Daily and London official fix.

payments, nearly double the amount they were required to pay

mism about African economies and many U.S. commercial banks are quietly beginning to withdraw from involvement in the continent.

ignored, the company said. The company contritely said it

The domestic industry is crippled, and I don't foresee any drastic recovery in the months ahead," he added.

Reviews

July because of the violent protests against the white-minority government's apartheid policies, the state of emergency declared July 21, an intensified campaign abroad seeking the reduction of investment in South Africa.

Financial markets and banks were closed in Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia for a holiday.

1. The first group of respondents (n = 10) was composed of individuals who had been employed by the company for less than 1 year. This group was selected to represent new employees who were likely to have limited experience with the company's safety culture.

We'll Beat Your Broker Anyday! We'll Win.
MarketWatch guarantees to give you a *win* on almost any stock, when any U.S. stock has an *up* day. **WE ARE NOT BROKERS.** We go after it with high stocks and following subjects immediately. Make prompt decisions on trading strategy. Better than having a broker on your side, we are a mutual win. **FREE** offer when you call our phone charge. Write: MarketWatch, Member, MA 01215 USA or call 413.525.0310.

MarketWatch
Creating exciting new

At 50, UAW Faces Difficult Future

New York Times Service

DETROIT — There were only about 200 people gathered at Detroit's Fort Shelby Hotel 50 years ago when the United Automobile Workers were founded.

Within a few years of getting a charter from the American Federation of Labor on Aug. 26, 1935, the UAW had become a force to be reckoned with, and it continues today as one of the largest and most powerful unions in the United States.

But as the union prepared to celebrate its 50th anniversary Monday with an outpouring of ceremonies and "oral histories" from elderly veterans of the organizing battles of 1930s and 1940s, its future looks difficult.

The onslaught of imports from Japan and Europe has seriously damaged the American automobile

industry and, by reducing the number of jobs, cut the union's membership from a peak of more than 1.5 million in 1979 to about 1.2 million.

More than 125,000 Canadian members will formally withdraw to form their own union in a few weeks. With imports still rising and the American auto companies furiously installing automation in an attempt to regain a competitive edge, the chances that the UAW will ever regain its former size are considered small.

"The outlook for the UAW depends on how successful the U.S. auto industry is in competing," says Richard Block, the director of the School of Labor and Industrial Relations at Michigan State University. "The UAW grew and prospered in the 1950s, '60s and '70s when the automobile market in this country was sheltered. Now, for the first time, the union is feeling the effects of competition."

In those golden decades before 1980, the union was often the pacesetter for industrial America, with other unions striving to match the contracts won by the UAW.

Lately, though, the trend has been the other way. The union granted wage and benefit concessions to Chrysler Corp. in 1979 to help keep the auto company from bankruptcy, and in 1982, under the pressure of a severe recession,



Owen Bieber

granted concessions to General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. Even though prosperity has apparently returned to the industry, the 1984 contracts that the union negotiated at the two largest companies did not match the annual 3 percent increases of the past.

Recently, the UAW agreed to a highly unusual contract that was the price of getting GM to construct its plant for building a new small-car line, the Saturn, in a new plant in Spring Hill, Tennessee, is aimed at competing with imports.

The labor agreement for the plant includes outlines for a high degree of cooperation between management and labor, but also sets the pay level 20 percent below the industry average unless productivity and quality goals were met. Top executives of GM are hailing it as the wave of the future.

Although they agreed to the Saturn experiment, many of the top leaders of the union, steeped in the lore of adversarial relations with management, are treating the agreement warily.

"We hope this thing will work out, that all the pieces of the jigsaw will fall together," said Owen F. Bieber, the UAW president, "but it may not. The worst thing in the world we could do is to try to make it fit in traditional operations."

But other influential union voices said that Saturn-like agree-

U.S. Futures

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (KCBT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (KCBT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (KCBT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (KCBT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (KCBT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (KCBT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25
CATTLE (CME)	42.00	41.50	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.75	+0.25

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02
COFFEE (CME)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.02

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (KCBT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.02

Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (KCBT)	3.15	3.10	3.12	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.02
SOYBEANS (MKT)	3.15	3.10	3				
WHEAT (CBOT)	2.40	2.35	2.37	2.40	2.35	2.37	+0.02
WHEAT (KCBT)	2.40	2.35	2.37	2.40	2.35	2.37	+0.02
WHEAT (MKT)	2.40	2.35	2.37				

Wins Order Chinese Province

Reuter

DLM — L.M. Ericsson telecommunications group, said it had won a \$22 million contract from China's Liaoning province for 10 telephones.

The order also covers transportation for the equipment to be installed

1.02 million a year earlier, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said Monday, it said the increase was helped by a 12-percent rise in exports.

The previous record production figure was 1.09 million units in April. Output in June was 1.04 million. The output increase for July was the 10th consecutive year-to-year rise.

Reagan to Make Tax Speech

United Press International

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan will begin his fall campaign for re-election with a speech Sept. 2 at a festival commemorating U.S. pioneers in Independence, Missouri, home of former President Harry S.

Greek Opposition

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Constantine Mitsotakis, leader of Greece's major opposition party, has resigned following a dispute within the party. But he said he would seek re-election at a party meeting Thursday.

Mr. Mitsotakis, 67, resigned Saturday and called for his New Democracy Party to elect a new leader. Constantine Stephanopoulos, the party's parliamentary representative, was expected to seek the leadership. But he said Sunday that he would not be a candidate and assailed Mr. Mitsotakis' decision as an "unprovoked challenge" to party unity.

Observers said the crisis could split New Democracy, leaving Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis in a weakened position.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

VW Expects Sales to Rise 12% in '85

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Volkswagen AG expects its worldwide sales in 1985 will rise almost 12 percent from last year to about 2.4 million vehicles, pushing net profits above last year's 228 million Deutsche marks (\$82.9 million), the company's managing board chairman said Monday.

"We're producing 800 more cars daily this year than last year," Carl Hahn, the chairman, said. Last year, VW's sales totaled more than 2.14 million vehicles.

Mr. Hahn also said VW saw its net profits in the second six months of this year improving from last year's results, continuing a trend shown in the first half.

He noted that VW, the world's fifth largest automaker, has achieved car sales leadership in its principal market of Europe for the first time in the first half of 1985.

"It looks good in the second half, too, but what is even better, we expect to be No. 1 in dollar volume in Europe, and our profit picture looks better than last year," Mr. Hahn said.

He said the sales outlook in Europe in coming months is brighter as a result of the settlement of a controversy over auto-exhaust standards.

Asked about the outlook for the U.S. market, Mr. Hahn said he expected next year's auto market to be level with this year's, but he said the outlook was better for European luxury cars, such as VW's Audi products and its exports in the \$10,000 category, such as the Jetta.

Speaking in Detroit at the opening of the Tenth Annual Automotive News World Congress, Mr. Hahn urged the U.S. industry to take the initiative to develop Third World nations, which represent a vast, untapped market.

Latin America's combined population of more than 400 million is a huge potential market but only if something is done to stimulate that continent's economy and help in its debt situation, he added.

Mr. Hahn also said that China is ripe for some large-scale investment and venture arrangements and called Mexico a "Canada-type of manufacturing base" that will be utilized by domestic U.S. and Japanese companies to benefit American consumers.

He added that global investment by the auto industry will escalate but that Africa may be left out "with the possible exception of Nigeria and South Africa." (Reuters, UPI)

Henkel to Offer Shares To Public for First Time

REUTERS
BONN — Henkel KGAA, the family-owned West German chemicals group, said Monday that it will offer shares to the public for the first time in its 109-year history.

The company, best known for its Persil washing powder, said it will sell 1.5 million shares on German stock exchanges in early October. Banking sources estimate that the issue could raise almost 400 million Deutsche marks (\$145 million) in new capital.

Henkel is the fourth-biggest West German chemical producer.

The flotation, approved at a general weekend meeting of family shareholders, makes Henkel the latest in a series of family-owned West German companies to allow in outside investors recently. Porsche AG, the sports-car maker, Axel Springer AG, the publishing company, Nixdorf Computer AG have all gone public in the past two years.

Henkel will remain firmly under family control, however. Although they will earn a higher dividend than ordinary shares, the preference shares offered will not carry voting rights and will initially amount to only 13 percent of Henkel's capital. Family members will

continue to hold all voting shares.

Henkel, which operates in 45 countries and employs about 31,000 people worldwide, said an increase in its capital linked to the share issue opened up new possibilities for expansion.

A spokesman said the company had specific projects in mind, but declined to give details. Henkel executives have said in the past they are eager to strengthen U.S. operations.

Banking sources said they expected the shares to be priced at around 260 DM, which would bring in 390 million DM.

The issue comes in a year when Henkel expects a marked improvement in profits following a reorganization in 1984 that included the sale of money-losing subsidiaries.

Last year it increased after-tax profit by 26 percent to 130 million DM on worldwide sales of 9.34 billion DM.

The company was set up in 1876 by Fritz Henkel. It achieved a major breakthrough in 1907 when Hugo Henkel, the founder's son, developed Persil, said by the company to be the first powder that could wash clothes clean without housewives having to scrub out the dirt.

Japanese Weigh U.S. Chip Output

REUTERS
TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Japan said Monday that it was considering production of semiconductors in the United States as part of its long-term business strategy.

"The time has come for us to study U.S. production [of microchips]," a spokesman said. But he denied reports in the financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun that said the group would build a plant in the U.S. Midwest in early 1987. Monthly output of the reported plant was put at 10 million chips, mainly for use in Matsushita color TV sets and video-tape recorders.

"We have not decided anything on the timing, scale, investment and operation formula," the spokesman said.

Named after two of its constituents, perborate and silicate, Persil became Henkel's best-known product and remains the market leader in West Germany today.

Since World War II, Henkel has diversified away from its traditional cleaning agents business. Its product line now includes adhesives, cosmetics and personal hygiene products.

Viacom Set To Acquire 2 TV Firms

By Nell Henderson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Warner Communications Inc. and Viacom International Inc. said Monday that they had reached an agreement that will allow Viacom to acquire Warner's interests in two major U.S. cable-television programmers — MTV Networks Inc. and Showtime-The Movie Channel.

Under the agreement, Viacom is to pay \$500 million in cash and give Warner warrants to acquire Viacom stock, in exchange for Warner's interests in the two programs.

Viacom is currently the 10th largest cable-system operator in the United States.

Under the agreement, Viacom would gain complete ownership of the two programming services and would more than double its annual revenues to about \$770 million, a spokesman said. Viacom reported profit of \$30.6 million on sales of \$320 million in 1984.

Warner owns half of Warner Amex Cable Communications Inc., which owns part of MTV Networks and Showtime. Warner said Aug. 9 that it had exercised its option to buy the other half of Warner Amex from American Express Co. for \$450 million.

Under terms of the agreement, Viacom would acquire Warner's 31-percent stake and Warner Amex's 19-percent stake in Showtime, which primarily provides movies. Viacom owns the remaining 50 percent.

Viacom would buy Warner Amex's 66-percent share of MTV Networks, which operates two 24-hour music-video services, MTV and VH-1, and a children's channel, Nickelodeon.

Viacom said it would purchase the remaining 33 percent of MTV Networks' stock, which is publicly owned, for \$33.50 per share.

MTV Networks reported a 1984 profit of \$11.9 million on revenue of \$109.5 million.

Warner would get warrants to buy 1.625 million shares of Viacom common stock at \$70 per share. Warner also plans to buy additional warrants, at \$9.75 per warrant, allowing it to acquire another 625,000 shares of Viacom common stock at \$75 a share. Viacom closed Friday at \$50.50 a share on the New York Stock Exchange.

If all the warrants were exercised, Warner would gain 10 percent of Viacom, said David R. Fluhrer, a Viacom spokesman.

THE EUROMARKETS

Fall in DM Bond Yields Roils Market

By Allan Saunderson
Reuters

FRANKFURT — The acceleration of the Deutsche-mark bond-yield decline last week has thrown the market into uncertainty, and syndication managers were sharply divided on the effect of the slide on the September Eurobond calendar for West Germany. The calendar was expected to be announced as early as Wednesday.

Anticipation now centers on an issue volume of probably about 2 billion DM or slightly higher, well above August's 1.51 billion DM. The potential of the DM to rise further against the dollar was the key to decisions by corporate treasurers about whether to raise funds in West Germany at present, the managers said.

Syndication managers were divided on the effect of currency-market developments on the size of the new calendar.

About a half dozen leading syndication managers canvassed by Reuters reflected this division, but more than half said that they expected the September calendar would be fairly busy after the modest issue volume seen in the summer. Borrowers had registered issues for 1.83 billion DM in July.

Sources Monday were expecting the World Bank to finish up this month's calendar with an offering

possibly for 250 million DM. The World Bank issue was widely expected to appear with DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank as lead manager and to be part of a multicurrency financing by an international cooperative banking group.

In April, DG Bank lead-managed a 200-million-DM and 60-million-Eurocurrency-unit issue for the World Bank, which simultaneously launched issues in Swiss francs, guilders and Austrian schillings.

One U.S. bank branch syndication head said that a surge of new issues should be registered for September, in view of the DM being up strongly from lows against the dollar at the end of February.

"I would guess that it [issue volume] would more likely be above 2.5 [billion] than below," the U.S. syndication head said. The danger of the dollar collapsing by as much as a 1 DM is well past now that the U.S. currency has fairly moderately slid from its highs above 3.47 DM earlier this year, he said.

A manager for a major West German bank pointed to a survey in Friday's Boersen-Zeitung business newspaper that showed an average expectation that public-authority bond yields, as calculated daily by the Bundesbank, would end the year at about 6.35 percent.

The calculation stood at 6.28 percent Friday, its lowest since December 1978, and down from 6.42 percent a week earlier.

Although the 12 bond-market specialists canvassed by the newspaper expected further yield declines before year end, general opinion was that the room for further dramatic slides was now considerably limited.

Syndication managers said that unless borrowers have, like multinational companies, a constant need for DM funds, they would balance initial costs against risks of higher repayment costs.

"I don't know how much longer corporate treasurers are going to want to wait, whether that 4 point in the final analysis makes that much difference," the West German bank syndication manager said.

The managers said some unforeseen factors could also emerge in currency markets, suddenly reversing the DM's rise against the dollar and putting renewed upward pressure on yields in West Germany.

A second manager for a U.S.-based bank in Frankfurt said, however, that feeling was running strongly that the DM would rise to at least 2.60 against the dollar. Most borrowers would therefore wait until cost of funds has dropped further.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Is Mixed in Quiet European Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar was mixed against most currencies Monday in trading that was very quiet because banks in Britain, Singapore and Hong Kong were closed for holidays.

"The market is dead here," said a currency dealer in Frankfurt.

Other dealers said they expected little activity even after markets reopen on Tuesday because no major U.S. economic statistics are to be released until late in the week.

The dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.7586 Deutsche marks Monday, unchanged from 2.7586 DM on Friday. Dealers said the unit closed in the middle of the day's narrow range in a market thinned by the absence of London traders and underpinned by its resistance to a drop below the support level of 2.74 DM last week.

Dealers said the dollar seemed trapped within a range of 2.7350 to 2.78 DM, with the entry of U.S. markets on Monday afternoon also failing to liven up trading.

Corporate orders out of West Germany were at a very low ebb, traders said.

The dollar turned in a mixed performance in other European markets.

In Paris, the dollar was quoted at 8.4225 French francs, down from 8.4245 francs on Friday. The dollar closed in Zurich at 2.2538 Swiss francs, up from an earlier 2.2505 francs.

Earlier in the day, the dollar ended against the yen in Tokyo at 236.55, up from 236.45.

The European markets continue to focus on the strength of the U.S. economy, waiting on data due at the end of the week. These include July leading indicators, in addition to trade balance figures and factory orders.

Some operators in Frankfurt said foreign clients had voiced concern over West Germany's growing espionage scandal.

There were a series of meetings in Bonn as Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and key

ministers tried to limit the damage caused by the defection last week of a top West German spy hunter to East Germany.

However, West German dealers said the Deutsche mark had shown resistance to pressure over such affairs in the past and few anticipated any major impact on currency trading.

Interest rate factors also played little role Monday.

Eurodollar deposit rates remained at last week's softer levels, with six months remaining unchanged at 8 3/16 percent. Likedated Eurodollar rates were unchanged around 4 11/16 percent, while domestic money market rates were steady.

The Bundesbank, the West German central bank, last Friday injected 4.6 billion DM liquidity aid into the money market. While no further relaxation of credit policy is expected at Thursday's routine council meeting, dealers see its open market move as a clear sign it wants rates to stay soft.

(Reuters, AP)

THE AIRLINE
THAT STARTED FLYING IN 1947
IS NOW TWO YEARS OLD.

With the average age of our aircraft a mere two years, we have the most modern fleet in the world. Now it is not only our inflight service that even other airlines talk about.

A great way to fly
SINGAPORE AIRLINES

[illegible]

NEW HIGHS '78			
AmCom Ind	BrownFor A	BrownFor B	CDI Co s
CasaInd Int	DiamondSho	DezickPrd s	Dynarex
EastEnd E	EastEnd E	HealthCare	NorthB S
Landm&Bnc	IRM Engr	PostChem	RestAsc W
TritionCo	WelcoEn		

NEW LOWS '78			
AlHitt&Ms	BlockEns	Farley of	Handyman
JumaJock n	Kerst&Cn	SterraHill n	Sodpht n

RENT-A-CAR



0-50 km/h beschleunigt

0-50 km/h very quickly.

We try harder.



مكذات من الأهل

Chicago Merc, CBOE to Link

It
is
in
or
it
it-
it-

nt
s
m
or
ll
r-

ge
he

the
he
into
and
the
s a

was
age
in
ire
Ja-
er-
a
be-
er

is
s a
gas
dia,
big
Mr.

the
ack

• • •

[illegible]

